

## Hawaiian Gazette

EST. 1841. MODUS IN REBUS.

## 10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3, 1891.

The editorial department of the Bulletin is evidently thoroughly committed to the late mud-slinging policy of the Elele. Such tactics were very proper for the class of readers who read the Elele, but do not carry conviction to any one whose opinion is worth anything.

The Bulletin is constantly frothing at the mouth about some horrible secret which it has stowed away in its back office concerning the electric light system. The subject is evidently gnawing at the editor's vitals, and, like a ghost which will not be laid, meets him at unexpected corners. Out with it, neighbor! Make a clean breast of it. We know that you are dying to tell; now come on and give us the dread details and we will have our devil ready with a green light, and slow music.

A note from Dr. Rodgers, general superintendent of the census, states that "the population of Honolulu is found to be, after a careful revision of all the returns, 22,889, being an increase of 2,402 since the census of 1884. A tabular statement, classifying the above population by race and sex is now being prepared, and will be ready in a few days." This shows an increase for the six years since the taking of the last census, of a little more than ten per cent. The population of the city has generally been thought to be larger than the returns show, though there is no reason to doubt their correctness, as the work is believed to have been well done.

It is stated that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has decided to build two new steamships for its China trade, and that these vessels are to be constructed at San Francisco. They are to be of the largest class of ocean steamships, probably between five and six thousand tons burthen, and will cost one million dollars each. It is intended that these vessels shall equal the finest Atlantic ships in speed, comfort, and safety, combining all the modern improvements in their construction. From what has already been done in San Francisco in turning out fine ships, it may be confidently expected that they will equal any that are now running on the Atlantic, and be a credit to the ship building industry of that port.

## INDUSTRIAL POLITICS.

General Master Workman Powder has issued a circular letter to the industrial organizations of the United States asking their cooperation in the National Reform Industrial Conference, to meet at Washington. The object of the conference is to draw up a political platform that the different associations could endorse at the elections. The work to be accomplished, according to the leader's ideas, is a difficult one, and not likely to produce satisfactory results. The organization of which Powderly is the chief executive is composed of too many classes of laborers, the interests of which are not altogether in harmony. And when such is the case, any formation of a political platform will be attended by the dissatisfaction and the confusion of opinions that naturally follow any attempt to organize into one policy those of several political faiths. Consequently, while a conference might formulate a few general principles, it would fall wide of its mark in effecting a close political alliance with so many classes of laborers and political affiliations.

## THE DISPUTE AS TO SEALING GROUNDS.

The report of Prof. Elliott upon the condition and prospects of the sealing grounds in and about Behring sea throws a much needed light on the subject. Having returned

to Washington from a visit of inspection to the north he reports, "This matter of saving seals is not a personal one at all. It is a question of fact whether or no these animals are in danger of extermination. I say they are." "The English are justified by certain worthless treasury reports in declaring that they are not. What is left for me to do? Why, to insist that British agents shall see the truth of what I assert."

"I was one," says the Professor, "of the Behring sea 'mare clausum' believers at the outset. Subsequent study of the subject has satisfied me that we could not maintain the claim unless we modified the international law of the whole civilized world. Therefore I dropped it, and believe that a properly regulated, closed term in Behring sea will save the interest from ruin."

Here is the whole question in a nutshell. The "mare clausum" is repugnant to all international law, since such a science existed, or since civilized nations agreed to certain primary rules, to be held obligatory upon all nations in common.

As to the preservation of seal or any other animal life on the high seas, it must be made the object of mutual agreement between the nations most interested, the conditions to be decided on by arbitration, failing other methods. There is nothing necessarily antagonistic between the claim of the world to the world, and that reasonable precautions for the preservation of a valuable article of commerce in which the United States is especially interested.

The English Solicitor-General, Sir Ed. Clarke, speaking recently at Plymouth, said, "Lord Salisbury is only asserting the doctrine laid down by the United States Government years ago, namely, that no nation could claim sovereignty over an open sea. It is to be hoped that Lord Salisbury's offer will be accepted."

Professor Elliott, it will be seen, is much of the same opinion."

## REVOLUTIONARY CHILE.

The troubles that have recently broken out in Chile appear to have been impending for a long time, as far back indeed as the election of the present President, Senor Balmaceda, in June, 1886. The Presidents of the Chilean Republic are elected for a period of four years, and accordingly President Balmaceda's term of office expired last June. It appears to have become a custom in Chile that the retiring President names his preference for a successor, and in this case one Senor Sanfuentes, to whom Balmaceda was indebted for some pecuniary services, but who had no political or national claim to the office, was named as his candidate.

This gave rise at once to a disturbance so formidable a character that the chief of the Cabinet, Senor Lastarria, demanded of Balmaceda the absolute withdrawal of his candidate.

Balmaceda insolently refused, on which the Liberal party, hitherto divided, demanded in concert the withdrawal of Sanfuentes and the appointment of a new and Liberal Ministry. Though the President was obliged to make a show of yielding, he soon found means of forcing the new Ministry to resign, and himself appointed a Cabinet composed entirely of his personal friends, with the obnoxious Sanfuentes as Prime Minister, and to escape a vote of censure from the Congress, dismissed the Assembly with the promise of an extra session. On being convened, this extra session passed a vote of censure on the President, and one of want of confidence on the Ministry, on which the President withdrew Sanfuentes from the candidacy, but persuaded the Ministry to declare its determination to remain in office in opposition to the Congress.

This was the match that fired the pile. Several minor riots were quelled in Santiago, but in Valparaiso a formidable outbreak had already taken place, when on the 20th of May the Intendencia was attacked and completely wrecked, the household of the Intendente only escaping by the timely aid of the troops.

On August 13th the obnoxious Ministers resigned, but Balmaceda appointed successors equally unpopular, they being all firm advocates of the President's policy, and so the Executive and the Congress being thrown into antagonism, the position is one which has ripened into revolution.

The Congress now refused to grant supplies in order to force the President and Ministers to yield to the public. The laws regulating and authorizing the tariff of import and export duties became void on July 2, 1890, and Congress refused any relief until the President yielded. The country was in a state of panic, business was paralyzed and all the machinery of Government ceased to act.

The President and his party still held out.

At Valparaiso on September 1st, the Custom House was closed by the striking of the stevedores and launch men who were without wages, and who banded together and attacked several business establishments, but were driven off by the troops. In the course of the evening, full 10,000 rioters took possession of the principal streets and commenced to pillage and set on fire. For two hours this scene continued when a body of troops arrived and opened fire mercilessly on the mob, whom they dispersed with forty of the rioters dead on the ground and a large number wounded.

The country therefore finds itself in the following dilemma:

On the one hand the refusal of Congress to vote any supplies, cuts off the subsistence of the Republic; meanwhile Balmaceda, the President, has full control of army, navy, banks and mint as long as he can control the officials. If, therefore, Balmaceda and his Ministry can hold out, the Government of Chile becomes a Dictatorship—a condition that cannot last for long, or probably, be brought to an end without sanguinary civil war. As the action of the Congress plainly shows that neither the House nor the country are inclined to yield their just rights, the only way to avoid bloodshed would seem to be that Balmaceda, who was not elected without riot and bloodshed, and his partisans should withdraw from the position they have assumed.

## Telephone Meeting.

The postponed annual meeting of the Mutual Telephone Company was held Monday, Jan. 26th. Nothing definite was accomplished in regard to consolidating with the Bell company. It was shown during the meeting that the prevailing desire of stockholders was not to raise the rent in case a consolidation was effected. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

"Resolved, that the principle of consolidation of the two telephone companies proposed by the two Boards of Directors be approved by the stockholders of the Mutual Telephone Company, provided, that one of the terms of such consolidation shall be that there shall be a maximum limit to the rates to be charged, which shall be as follows: country stations, \$7.50; business houses, \$4; dwelling houses, \$3 [a month]."

"That the Directors be authorized to prepare a form of agreement for such consolidation which will be accepted by the Bell Telephone Company and submit such agreement to a future meeting of this company."

## Honolulu Athletic Association.

In pursuance of the notice published in our last issue, the juvenile class at the Athletic Association rooms was formed, some twenty-five boys being in attendance. It was an interesting sight to see the little fellows go through the various exercises given on the bar, rings, and in drilling, etc.

The juvenile class was formed a little earlier than was anticipated from the fact that the boys from the time of the announcement that such a class was to be formed kept after the Secretary, some dozen or more a day, enquiring, "When is that thing going to be started," etc., until his life was made a burden and every small boy he saw coming his way would dodge around the corner to escape.

## Organ Recital.

Mr. F. M. English gave his second recital on the Kawaiahao Church organ Tuesday afternoon, the attendance not being very large. The programme consisted of six numbers, all of which were played in rapid succession, the recital not lasting quite half an hour. The "Wedding March" was well played, so was the Siciliano by Hopkins.

Daily Advertiser 50c. per month.

## THE HILO RECORD.

The Volcano Road—Views of the Minister of Interior—Earthquakes—A Fatal Accident—Other News.

THE VOLCANO ROAD—VIEWS OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

His Excellency the Minister of Interior arrived in town on the last Kinan and has been inspecting the Volcano road, and the Hilo water works. In conversation with him on these matters we find that it is the intention of the Government to forthwith go on with the road, as soon as the survey of the newly laid out route for the road above its present terminus is finished. It is found that by keeping well inside of the woods, a good chance is offered for making the road as easily as that part has been made, and with probably less expense. The road across the pahoehoe would have been very expensive, as all the top dressing for the road bed would have to be crushed, after being blasted loose. We have always believed and advocated the continuing of the road through the wood, as we felt good material could be found easily right alongside of the roadway. Then this building of the road through the olaa woods will open up a very large tract of land for settlement. It is one of the richest and most productive lands left unworked. The only difficulty is that it is a Crown land, and therefore at present unavailable for homestead purposes, but we have hopes that another Legislature will so fix the Crown lands that certain of them may be used for settlement.

But we do not believe it is the best policy to put out the road to be built by contract, now it is determined to build it through the woods. It will be a great deal easier for the contractor to slight his work than if it had to be built on the rock. And it will cost the Government a good sum to keep a man there that is honest and trusty to oversee that the road is built according to contract. It will be very easy for any one to slight the building of the road, and leave us with a poorly built road on our hands. Let the work be done by the Government, even though it costs more, so we may have a good, solid road, instead of one that every year will call for heavy repairs.

The work on our water works will soon be commenced. We need this very much, and we will all rejoice to see that work completed. In case of a fire, then it will only be necessary to attach hose to the fire plugs, and we will have plenty of water for use in that way. The Government will want to know who want the water put on to their premises before they commence laying the pipes; but on the other hand our people will want to know first what the charges are to be on the water furnished. So, Minister of the Interior, let us know as soon as convenient what the tariff of charges is expected to be. Water should be a great deal cheaper here than in Honolulu.

## BOLD BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.

On Wednesday night last week the store of Joe. Serrao was entered by a window, and quite a large sum of money stole from the store. There is no clue to the thief but the police are trying to work up the matter.

## A HEAVY SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE.

On Thursday p.m. at 3 o'clock a very heavy shock of earthquake disturbed the repose of our usually quiet town. At first the shock was gentle, but as the second came it was harder, and finally it wound up with a "double twister" and "under cut" that started everybody to their feet. It lasted about ten seconds, and gave such a shaking as we have not felt for a long time. In the afternoon, a very severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy rain, set in and the heavens were ablaze with the purplish light of the lightning, and echoed to the crash of the bolts, until a late hour in the night. The next morning the peaks of Manna Kea were white with the new fallen snow.

Our weather the past week has been unusually cold, even for this time of year. The thermometer has ranged in the night from 52 to 56 degs., and an extra blanket has been comfortable.

## A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon the news came over the wires of a fatal accident at Kahali Gulch, near Onomea landing. A Portuguese going on foot along the Hilo side of the Kahali gulch, when near the cocoanut trees that grow near the road about half way down, noticed that apparently a fresh slide had taken place, and on looking over the pali, saw a man and horse lying in the water on the rocks below. On going down he found a Portuguese lying under the horse, with his bowels all torn out, and otherwise badly mashed. On turning the man over, the man gave a slight groan and breathed his last. The horse was dead also. The road here is about 25 feet wide, and it must have been only sheer carelessness that induced anyone to take the outside of the roadway.

A report has come to the Sheriff of a bold robbery committed on a Japanese a few nights since, on the road near Oukala. We hear that he was lassoed and pulled off his horse and robbed. The matter is under careful investigation.

Hilo, Hawaii, Jan. 20, 1891.

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